

GREAT STRUGGLE AROUND PRZEMYSL

AUSTRIA WILL CRUSH RUSSIA
AND FREE ARMIES TO MEET
ITALIAN ATTACK.

BATTLE STILL UNDECIDED

Heavy Reinforcements Moved Up by
Russians to Succor the Be-
leaguered City—Tentative
Advance Checked.

London.—Around the great fortress of Przemyśl a mighty battle is still raging. The Austro-German armies are making a supreme effort to cut off the stronghold and free these armies for operations against Italy, and the allies in the west.

Although great human sacrifices are being made, progress latterly has been extremely slow as the Russians have had time to bring up large reinforcements.

North of Przemyśl the Russians appear to be more than holding their own, but to the southeast the Austrians and Germans claim further headway and now command with their artillery the railway between Przemyśl and Grodek, which runs just south of the main line between Przemyśl and Lemberg. From Lemberg the Russians draw a large portion of their reinforcements and supplies.

The battle is still undecided and hopes run high in the allied camps that the Russians can hold their lines until the advance of the Italians and the strengthening of the Anglo-French armies compel the Germans to withdraw part of their armies from Galicia. In the west there has been considerable fighting along the Yser canal, where the French report the occupation of German trenches, and in the vicinity of Neuville St. Vaast, where the French advanced about a quarter of a mile.

The German official statement says that after a ten-hour artillery attack east of the Yser canal the allies were repulsed.

The steamer Tullochmoor has been sunk by a German submarine, while considerable alarm has been caused by a report that the White Star liner Megantic, bound from Liverpool for Montreal with many passengers aboard, was being chased. The liner, however, escaped.

ANOTHER WARSHIP STRUCK

England Loses Fifth War Vessel in
Dardanelles When Majestic Is
Torpedoed.

London.—The torpedoing and sinking of the British battleship Majestic is announced by the admiralty in the following statement:

"An enemy submarine torpedoed and sank H. M. S. Majestic, Capt. H. F. G. Talbot, May 27, while it was supporting the army on the Gallipoli Peninsula.

"Nearly all the officers and men were saved."

The battleship Majestic was a vessel of 14,900 tons and of 10,000 horsepower. Her officers and crew on a peace footing aggregated 757.

The Majestic, which was built in 1895, carried four 12-inch, 12 six-inch and 16 three-inch guns, 12 three-pounder guns. In addition she was armed with five 18-inch torpedo tubes.

The sinking of the Majestic makes the fifth British battleship lost in the Dardanelles campaign, and the second by a hostile submarine, the Triumph having been sent to the bottom in the Gulf of Saros. The French also have lost one battleship in the Turkish campaign, the Bouvet.

ADMITS GULFLIGHT ATTACK

Berlin Reports That Submarine Commander Thought U. S. Steamship Was Carrying Contraband.

Berlin.—The torpedoing of the U. S. S. Gulflight is now established as due to a German submarine, the report of the commander of the submarine in question having been received by the admiralty. The commander stated that when he first saw the Gulflight she was being convoyed by two patrol boats and he concluded that she must be a British vessel or was carrying contraband. The presence of the patrol boats, the commander reported, made closer investigation dangerous.

Italy's King Assumes Command.
Rome.—King Emmanuel has assumed supreme command of all forces and has left incognito for the Italian headquarters.

Italians Wing Austrian Aero.
At the Italian Front, Eastern Front, Italian gunners on May 26 brought down an Austrian aeroplane in the first contest of the Italian campaign between flying machines and anti-aircraft air guns. The aeroplane rose from behind the Austrian lines, and darted over the rocky ground in front of the Italian positions. A field battery fired. The first shot missed. The second struck fairly, causing flames to burst from the motor. The aeroplane plunged downward and was splashed on the rocks.

AIR FLEET MAKES A RAID

Eighteen French Planes Bombard a
German Powder Factory on
the Rhine.

Paris.—A French aerial squadron, composed of 18 aeroplanes, each carrying 110 pounds of projectiles, on May 27, bombarded a chemical factory at Ludwigshafen, on the Rhine, opposite Mannheim.

Fire broke out in several of the factory buildings as a result of this bombardment.

This factory is one of the most important manufacturers of explosives in all Germany. The French aviators were in the air for six hours and covered more than 400 kilometers (240 miles).

This expedition against an important German military establishment was the French reply to the attempts of German aviators on the city of Paris.

This information was contained in the French official statement given out by the war office.

The statement reads:

"One of our aerial squadrons, composed of 18 aeroplanes, each one carrying 80 kilos of projectiles, bombarded at Ludwigshafen, on the Rhine, the factory of the Baden Aniline Chemical Products establishment, one of the most important manufacturers of explosives in Germany. The results reported are proof of the efficacy of the bombardment. Several of the factory buildings were struck by the projectiles of our men and a number of fires broke out. The aviators were in the air for almost six hours, and they covered more than 400 kilometers.

"This expedition against an important establishment in the French answer to the attempts of German aviators on Paris."

NEW CABINET IS FORMED

Kitchener Retains His Place as Secretary of War in Britain's New Governing Body.

London.—Lord Kitchener retains the post of secretary of war in the new coalition cabinet which has received the approval of King George. The new first lord of the admiralty Arthur J. Balfour. Winston Spencer Churchill, former head of the admiralty, is given the portfolio of chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster.

Herbert H. Asquith retains the premiership and Sir Edward Grey the minister of foreign affairs. David Lloyd-George, chancellor of the exchequer in the old cabinet, will be minister of munitions in the new one. The constitution of the new cabinet follows:

Prime minister and first lord of the treasury, Mr. Asquith; minister without portfolio, Lord Lansdowne; lord high chancellor, Sir Stanley C. Buckmaster; lord president of the council, Lord Crewe; lord privy seal, Lord Curzon of Kedleston; chancellor of the exchequer, Reginald McKenna; secretary of state for home affairs, Sir John A. Simon; secretary of state for foreign affairs, Sir Edward Grey; secretary for the colonies, Andrew Bonar Law; secretary for India, Austen Chamberlain; secretary of state for war, Lord Kitchener; minister of munitions, David Lloyd-George; first lord of the admiralty, Arthur J. Balfour; president of the board of trade, Walter Runciman; president of the local government board, Walter Hume Long; chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, Winston Spencer Churchill; chief secretary for Ireland, Augustin Birrell; secretary for Scotland, Thomas McKinnon Wood; president of the board of agriculture, Lord Selbourne; first commissioner of works, Lewis Harcourt; president of the board of education, Arthur Henderson; attorney-general, Sir Edward Carson. The cabinet comprises 12 Liberals, 8 Conservatives, 1 Laborite, Arthur Henderson, and 1 non-partisan, Earl Kitchener. Thirteen members of the old cabinet remain in office.

TWO WARSHIPS GO DOWN

Submarines Sink One Each For England and Turkey Near the Dardanelles.

London.—The announcement is made in Paris that a Turkish gunboat of the Aidin class type was sunk in the Sea of Marmora within sight of Constantinople by a British submarine. The report originated in Athens. The loss of the gunboat, following close upon the destruction of Turkish transports, has caused a deep impression in Constantinople.

The disaster to the Triumph is described in a brief statement by the admiralty, which says that while operating in support of the Australian and New Zealand forces on the shore of the Gallipoli peninsula May 26 the Triumph was torpedoed by a submarine and sank shortly afterwards.

Most of the officers and men, including the captain and commander, are reported to have been saved. The submarine was chased by destroyers and patrolling small craft until dark.

Big Aviation Corps for U. S.

New York.—Formation of a national reserve corps of volunteer aviators for war service is the purpose of the Aero-Military Service Federation of America, organization of which has been announced here. August Belmont has been elected president-general and Mortimer Delano of this city deputy president-general. It is intended to establish 1,500 landing stations throughout the country. The membership is to be composed of officers of the United States army and navy, aviators and other civilians.

HOLLAND HOLDS KEY TO BIG WAR

EXPERTS SAY HER ENTRANCE ON
SIDE OF ALLIES WOULD
TURN THE TIDE.

BRITISH DIPLOMATS ACTIVE

Men of High Position in Washington
Say Kingdom Greatly Angered at
Destruction of Property by
Germans.

Washington.—In the opinion of the highest practical experts of the war department, an early and decisive and to the European conflict can be brought about only in one way. This is by the entrance into the struggle of Holland, which country they regard as the key of the whole situation.

According to reports received here continually through official channels, the entrance of Holland on the side of the allies is not an unlikely contingency. Holland is described in these reports as being in "angry mood" toward Germany on account of the loss of vessels and other property which she has experienced. It is understood every effort is being made by English diplomacy to bring her over to the side of the allies.

The American military view is that if Holland enters the war, her army of 400,000 men will occupy the attention of the German forces on her borders. In the meantime, Lord Kitchener will land on Holland's shores the army of nearly 1,000,000 men which he has in England.

This army would invade Germany with all possible speed, to cut off the other lines of communication with the great German army now in the trenches in Belgium and France. The effect would be to deprive the German army at once of food supplies.

The main German army would then be caught between two great armies, and, in the language of the military experts of the war department, it would be "squeezed."

The war department experts describe the present fighting in France and Belgium not a series of battles, but a prolonged siege. The front extends from the sea to the Vosges mountains, a distance of about 350 miles, and flanking operations are one of the question.

In their opinion, the best the allies could hope to do, unless Holland entered the war and gave them a gate through which to strike, would be to force the German line slowly backward by sheer weight of numbers.

For these reasons the belief expressed is that the invasion of Germany through Holland is a trick Lord Kitchener "has up his sleeves" and will play when the right time comes.

SUBMARINE WAR A MENACE

Big Toll of Sunken Ships Strikes
Terror into the Hearts of the
English Officials.

London.—The German submarine menace is bringing officials to realize the great danger facing England if Germany increases largely the number of her undersea craft. This has been impressed on the British mind by the success of submarines operating in the Dardanelles, their ever increasing activity around the British Isles and the threat to carry this form of warfare to the Suez Canal and trade that passes through that waterway.

The latest reports are of the sinking of the British steamers Cadeby and Spennymoor and the Swedish bark M. Rosvall, and a statement that the big liner Argylshire was chased and fired on by an undersea boat, but escaped to Havre.

Trade to and from British ports goes on as if there were no submarine danger, and it is stated that there will be no interruption in the operations in the Dardanelles. The fleet there will have to assist the army on the Gallipoli Peninsula, taking chances of destruction by submarines and mines or shell fire.

Dernberg Quits Limelight.

New York.—Dr. Bernard Dernberg, Germany's semi-official mouthpiece in this country, has dropped from sight. Whether he has left the city, or where he is, is unknown at the hotel, where he has been stopping since coming to this country. Repeated attempts to get a response to rings of the bell in his apartment have proved futile since Saturday evening. The clerks at the desk profess ignorance of Dr. Dernberg's whereabouts.

Wilson Can't Attend Reunion.

Richmond, Va.—President Wilson has notified Lieut.-Gov. Elyson by letter of regret, that he would not be able to attend the U. C. V. reunion here because of the pressure of public business.

Mayor Almada has proclaimed holiday designated as Confederate Memorial Day. All the larger merchants have announced their agreement to close on the day of the parade. First estimates of 40,000 visitors have been turned up to from 60,000 to 70,000.

VETERANS HOLD REUNION

Fellowship of the Confederacy Meet in
Richmond for Twenty-fifth An-
nual Reunion.

Richmond, Va.—The twenty-fifth annual reunion of the United Confederate Veterans began here June 1 and will continue three days. The convention was called to order by Gen. George P. Harrison of Opelika, Ala., appointed to preside in the absence of Gen. Benet H. Young, commander-in-chief, who is in a hospital.

Exercises preliminary to the convention were held the first day, with the annual Hollywood memorial parade and sessions of the Confederate Southern Memorial association and the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

The veterans were welcomed by Gov. Henry C. Stuart and Mayor Almada and by Judge D. Gardner Tyler, son of the late President Tyler, who addressed the visitors on behalf of the Virginia camp. Gen. Harrison responded for the visitors.

For the first time in the history of Confederate reunions a Northern military organization took part in the military pageant. The governor's foot guard of Connecticut acted as the personal escort of Gov. Marcus H. Holcomb, who was the guest of Gov. Stuart.

Capt. John Lamb, chairman of the general reunion committee, estimates that 60,000 visitors visited the city.

All the state military commands were ordered here for the parade and the war department designated the marine band at Fortress Monroe to accompany the cadets from the Virginia Military Institute.

Among other features of the convention was the unveiling of a tablet in Hollywood cemetery to the women of the South and memorial exercises for veterans who died within the past year.

MEXICAN SITUATION WORSE

President Wilson Will Serve Notice to
Warring Factions That Condi-
tions Must Change.

Washington.—President Wilson has decided to serve notice on all the warring factions in Mexico that conditions in that country have become intolerable and that unless they themselves compose the situation soon, some other means may have to be employed.

The first intimation of the president's determination to take this step came in his appeal issued as head of the American Red Cross, setting forth that "due to several years of internal disturbances the unfortunate people of many parts of Mexico have been reduced to the verge of starvation," and urging contributions to relief funds. Later the White House gave out the following:

"With the president's appeal for aid for the Mexicans it is stated at the executive offices that a statement from the president on the present situation in Mexico might be expected within the next few days."

The government's plans, it is said, will take several weeks to be worked out, and they are not expected to come to a decisive point while the delicate negotiations with Germany are in progress.

President Wilson stated Tuesday after his conference with Dugal West, his personal representative in Mexico, that he had decided on no change in the Mexican policy. The recent events, however—the seizure by Carranza authorities of large quantities of corn purchased by the international relief committee and the inability of the authorities at Vera Cruz and Mexico City to provide transportation for supplies to succor the ever-increasing bread line—brought about the determination to act.

Bombard Asia Minor.

London.—A Reuter dispatch from Athens says the captain of a Greek ship arriving at Piraeus reports that allied warships on May 26 bombarded Adalia, Makri, Kavaya and other places along the coast of Asia Minor, destroying government buildings and public works. About the same time heavy firing was heard at Samos from the direction of the Gulf of Smyrna.

British warships also are reported to have bombarded and destroyed a petrol depot on the Asiatic coast, from which a German submarine is supposed to have obtained supplies.

605,307 Prisoners.

Petrograd, Russia.—Prisoners taken by Russian armies and interned in Russia up to the first of April, according to figures made public, number 10,734 officers and 605,378 men. In addition, the statement says great numbers of Galician prisoners have been freed and sent home.

Battleships Bump Together.

Newport, R. I.—The battleship Georgia dragged her anchors during a heavy gale that swept Narragansett bay recently and was blown against the battleship Nebraska, carrying away a portion of the Nebraska's bridge and injuring some of her guns. Both vessels lost considerable side gear.

Pope Will Go to Spain.

Madrid.—It is reported here that the pope has decided to leave Rome and take up his abode in Spain through the duration of the war.

EVENTS IN MISSISSIPPI

The racing card to be presented at
Lexington by the Mississippi Valley
Fair association soon is well filled.

More than one-third of the \$75,000 which the Baptists of the south are expected to contribute toward a fund for the use of the Mississippi Woman's College, in Hattiesburg, has been collected and subscribed.

Charles F. Woods, J. B. Barton and David Barton, all of Natchez, have gone to New Orleans, where they will embark on an English ship carrying war horses and mules to France.

West recently shipped a carload of butter to Chicago. It is said this was the largest amount ever shipped at one time from Mississippi. The car was well labeled "Grown-in-Mississippi."

A tragedy occurred at Russell, 12 miles east of Meridian, recently, when two little negro boys, eight and ten years, sons of Bill Pringle, were run over and killed by a Southern passenger train.

Work on Laurel's new school building to take the place of the old Central school, began May 31. The structure must be ready for occupancy by September 15. The new building will cost \$20,000.

The only negro normal school in the state of Mississippi will be held at Natchez, beginning June 14 and lasting for four weeks. The normal will be in charge of J. H. Owings, superintendent of the city schools of Natchez. About 300 from over the state are expected.

James Roselle, a citizen of Greenville, died as the result of an amputation of the arm. More than two months ago as Mr. Roselle was leaving his store for home in the evening, he was held up by a robber and shot in the arm. The arm was later amputated, but the infection from the inflamed arm reached the body with fatal results.

Nine of the 1915 law graduates of the University of Mississippi were admitted to the state bar May 26 before Chancellor J. G. McGowan of the Third chancery court district of Mississippi at Oxford. There are 20 graduates and each of them is entitled to be admitted to the bar upon the successful completion of the final examinations in the law department of the university.

During an electric thunder and rain storm at Greenville May 27, lightning struck the spire of St. Joseph's church and set fire to the building. After heroic efforts the building was saved with damage of \$1,500. St. Joseph's is one of the handsomest churches in the state. St. Matthew's Colored Methodist Church, a brick structure, was also considerably damaged by lightning. The rainfall was more than two inches in a few hours.

John Ware, 20 years old, son of Mrs. R. A. Ware of Belzoni, and two negroes, George Anderson and Willie Mitchell, were struck by lightning and instantly killed May 25 during a hard wind and rainstorm on the farm of W. C. Gillespie, on Sky Lake, about six miles north of the town. The men had run into a cotton house when the storm came up. Stephenson Archer, Jr., who was with Mr. Ware, was stricken down also, but soon revived. The storm was terrific in Belzoni and north.

Thomas Burke, negro, a resident of Natchez, died May 27 at the age of 106. He is believed to have been the oldest man in the county.

The preliminary survey of the Yazoo & Southwestern railway, between Yazoo City and Carthage, has been completed, and the surveying party has returned to Yazoo City to make maps and drawings from their field notes. R. H. Douthal, secretary of the Yazoo Commercial Club, will go to work at once to secure deeds to the rights of way. If these can be secured promptly, the work of actual construction of the road will speedily follow. The line runs in a generally westerly direction going through Benton, crossing the Big Black river near Vaughan, on the Illinois Central railway, and on east through Camden, in Madison county, thence due east to Carthage. The people of the latter place have secured the rights of way all the way through Madison county and through Leake to Carthage. The new route will tap a very rich section and will supply transportation facilities which have long been needed in the development of territory rich in timber and agricultural possibilities.

Miss Louie Crowell of the Yazoo A. H. S. faculty, Oakland, has been appointed county agent in charge of girls' canning clubs. Miss Crowell is now actively at work in this county and reports the girls enthusiastic over their work.

Farmers from all parts of the county and canning club girls assembled at Meridian May 22 to attend the agricultural meeting and entertainment of the canning club girls by the Lauderdale County Co-operative association.

PELLAGRA CURE SAVES HER LIFE

Oakville, Tenn.—Mrs. L. B. Babbs, of this place, writes: "Three months and a half ago when I wrote you, I didn't think I would live to see Christmas again, but now it is Christmas and I am enjoying it fine. I cannot praise Baugh's Pellagra Remedy enough. I believe I could eat most anything there is to eat now. My weight was 51 when I started your treatment. I now weigh 95 pounds, about my average weight for fifteen years past. Baugh's Pellagra Remedy will do what it claims to do if the patient will follow directions as I have done."

There is no longer any doubt that pellagra can be cured. Don't delay until it is too late. It is your duty to consult the resourceful Baugh.

The symptoms—hands red like sunburn, skin peeling off, sore mouth, the lips, throat and tongue a flaming red, with much mucus and choking, indigestion and nausea, either diarrhoea or constipation.

There is hope; get Baugh's big Free book on Pellagra and learn about the remedy for Pellagra that has at last been found. Address American Compounding Co., box 2885, Jasper, Ala., remembering money is refunded in any case where the remedy fails to cure—Adv.

SEDIMENT CARRIED TO SEA

Figures Show an Almost Incredible
Amount Transported by China's
Mighty River.

Some estimates of the discharge of the Yangtze-king river and of the amount of sediment it carries have recently been published by Prof. Konrad Kellback of the Berlin School of Mines, who visited the river in September, 1913, when the stage of water was unusually high. From measurements of depth made at Wusung, Nanking, and Hankow, and estimates of width and velocity, this authority concludes that the discharge below Hankow (688 miles from the mouth), amounts in time of flood to 3,600,000 cubic feet per second. The annual mean is estimated at 1,750,000 cubic feet per second. Filtration measurements made at the mouth, near Wusung, taken in conjunction with the above figures for discharge indicate an annual transport of sediment at the average rate of 37,500 pounds per second, or a total of 534,000,000 tons per annum.

A Cheerful Disposition.
"There's nothing like a nice, comfortable home," said the earnest citizen.

"Oh, I don't know," replied Mr. Groucher, "as soon as you get a place so that it attracts attention for comfort the agent is liable to look it over and raise the rent."

Alphabetical.
Willis—Won't you dine with me?
Gillis—Thank you, I just dined. I was home and had my regular meal of apples, apricots and asparagus.

Willis—Isn't that a rather odd combination?

Gillis—Well, you see, my wife went to a domestic science school and had to leave after the first week—Life.

No Case for Sympathy.
"You didn't award any damages worth mentioning in that breach of promise case."

"No," explained the foreman of the jury. "We decided that the plaintiff was lucky to get rid of a man who would write the fool letters her lawyer read to us."

Mean Thing.
Patience—I don't think Will is at all observing.

Patience—You don't?
"No, I don't."

"Well, I do. Why, he said the other night you had twice as much color on one cheek as on the other."

CLEAR-HEADED. Head Bookkeeper Must Be Reliable.

The chief bookkeeper in a large business house in one of our great Western cities speaks of the harm coffee and tea did for him:

"My wife and I drank our first cup of Postum a little over two years ago, and we have used it ever since, to the entire exclusion of tea and coffee. It happened in this way:

"I had an attack of pneumonia, which left me with dyspepsia, or neuralgia of the stomach. My 'cup of cheer' had always been coffee or tea, but I became convinced, after a time, that they aggravated my stomach trouble. I happened to mention the matter to my grocer one day and he suggested that I give Postum a trial.

"Next day it came, and we liked it so much that we will never change back; for I am a well man today and have used no medicine.

"My work as chief bookkeeper in our Co's branch house here is of a very confining nature. During my coffee drinking days I was subject to nervousness and the 'blues' in addition to my sick spells. These have left me since I began using Postum, and I can conscientiously recommend it to those whose work confines them to long hours of severe mental exertion."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in page.

Postum comes in two forms: Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

Both kinds are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.
—said by Grocers.